

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow cloudy, becoming unsettled.

Highest temperature yesterday, 51; lowest, 35.

Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 193—DAILY.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1921.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS

IN NEW YORK CITY.

THREE CENTS

WITHIN 200 MILES

FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

GERMANY IS LAND OF LUXURIES FOR FEW WHO CAN PAY

Every Sort of Extravagance Openly Flaunted in Larger Cities.

IS PROFITEER MONEY

Spenders Make Huge Profits on Goods in Which There Is Shortage.

Germany's Progress Toward Pre-war Activities

ARTICLE NUMBER 5

The New York Herald publishes herewith the fifth of its series of articles portraying the actual conditions of industry and of life in Germany to-day. This article provides striking information regarding the luxury and extravagance to be seen in Berlin. In the Herald of to-morrow Mr. Swing will tell of the remarkable work which German chemists are doing in connection with the general coal situation.

By RAYMOND SWING.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Feb. 23.

In contrast to the almost invisible suffering in Germany is the quite visible luxury of the well to do. It is not possible to say precisely what makeshifts, professions and industries support this group or how large it really is. The average German pronounces the word "schleiber" to stigmatize the entire class.

A "schleiber" or "shifter" is one who lives from selling at a high profit goods or supplies in which there is a shortage. These goods may have been smuggled across the frontier or may have evaded state control in the interior, or they may merely have fallen into the custody of middlemen who hold them for a rise in prices. The general scarcity of many materials and articles has provided the chance to abuse the law of supply and demand to enormous individual advantage.

Laws Are Disregarded.

Not a Government ordinance in Germany regulating food imports, dwellings and fuel need be observed. Dealers discreetly dispose of coal without cards at one's door; farmers bring butter from the country; the baker delivers white bread—a grayish white, but containing more than the lawful ration of cereal flour; apartments can be rented for a generous commission in violation of the code.

For those with means there are no hardships in Germany. And, one can say, there are few social laws which one does not keep voluntarily.

The "schleiber" class derives its wealth from this demoralization. And the money so swiftly gathered is as swiftly spent. But the "schleibers" do not make up the entire class in the drama of waste which plays nightly in the amusement places in German cities. Two other groups can be differentiated—the speculators, for whom the Stock Exchange with its almost daily fluctuations is a fascinating road to quick riches, and the foreigners, whose currency lets them live in abundance. There is still a third classification—the Germans with wealth who have stopped caring.

Wines and Cabarets.

A great measure of publicity has been assigned to the luxury in Germany. Berlin has several score of wine restaurants, where the scale of prices is not much below the level in London. Paris and New York and the menu is as sumptuous. There are twelve operette theatres, beside the legitimate stage, a dozen or two cabarets of various shades of decorum, and then the gamut of dance palaces, attended by the very considerable levy of such women as the men go there demand. Besides these localities there are gaming clubs, night dance halls and bars which violate the closing ordinance, and the other resorts usual to a metropolis.

The mood of the notorious Berlin amusement seekers is both expensive and hysterical. They wear extravagant clothes, drink costly champagnes, gamble heavily and pass their bank notes out in a reckless spirit. Many is the man who has spent

Modified League Urged on Harding by France

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 10.—It was stated in the Foreign Office to-day that negotiations were under way between the French Embassy in Washington and the State Department in an effort to induce President Harding to favor acceptance of a modified League of Nations.

The French position is conciliatory and is believed to relate to expressions by officials connected with the present Washington Administration made during the peace conference.

GERMAN MINISTRY SUPPORTS SIMONS

President Ebert Thanks Him Formally for His Work in London.

STINNES IN OPPOSITION

'Absolute Monarch' Charged With Seeking Another Foreign Minister.

By RAYMOND SWING.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Feb. 23.

The Cabinet this afternoon listened to a report by Dr. Walter Simons, Foreign Minister, on the reparations conference in London, in which he reviewed in detail the German counter proposals and the stand taken by the allied Powers. The Cabinet meeting was a long one, but before it adjourned the Ministry unitedly voted its support of Dr. Simons, while President Ebert thanked him formally on behalf of the republic for his work in London. Later Dr. Simons addressed the Reichstag in a secret meeting. To-morrow he will address Parliament.

Now that the Cabinet has voted solidly to support the Foreign Minister it is considered that he is secure in his position for the time being. It is assumed that he will be able to explain away the charge that his five year annuity reparation payments proposal to the Allies in London exceeded the instructions he had received from the Cabinet. If this proposal did not exceed instructions it at all events went beyond the advice and sanction of the Government experts, as the political and national economic parliament announces.

Attacks on Dr. Simons continue here and are openly attributed to Hugo Stinnes and other German industrial leaders. Germany, the German Catholic party, assumes that "the absolute monarch," Herr Stinnes, is grooming some corporation director to take the foreign secretaryship. The newspaper is perplexed by this turn of affairs, saying:

"Since the Spa conference the general impression has been that in so far as foreign politics go no leaf could fall from a tree without Herr Stinnes or some one close to him at least expressing a view about it."

The conservative press has already proclaimed a war on the Foreign Minister, not only on the ground that he exceeded his instructions but also because of his conciliatory attitude toward the Allies in London. Conservatives, taking cue from the Minister by Herr Stinnes, springs to the defence of the pledges of the Majority Socialist support of Simons in the Reichstag.

German politics has rarely produced such a complex state of affairs. Dr. Simons was offered a torchlight procession by reactionary students and assisted by the reactionary press all in the name of the Reichstag. He is charged with having wrecked the London conference under orders from Herr Stinnes, and at the same time it is asserted he is to be ousted as Foreign Minister by Herr Stinnes' command. And after what is admitted to be either blundering or provocative strategy by him in London, he is taken under the wing of the Minister who is not a member of the Government.

MOCK TRIAL OF VICTIM OF MURDER REVEALED

Heard on Charge of Exerting Evil Influence.

MONTREAL, March 10.—Before adjudging insane Major Robert W. Griffith, confessed slayer of William A. Holland, Montreal police a special jury was told to-day of a mock trial held in the chambers of Police Magistrate Cusson a year ago, at which Holland was "arraigned" before a mock jury and malicious influence over Griffith.

Magistrate Cusson said the mock ceremony was gone through with at the request of a friend of Griffith in order to ease the latter's mind from a delusion that Holland was exerting an evil influence over him.

Griffith shot Holland last January. He now will be held pending receipt of instructions from the Lieutenant Governor.

4 KILLED, 11 WOUNDED BY FILIPINO BANDITS

By the Associated Press.

MANILA, P. I., March 10.—Four Filipinos were killed and eleven wounded by a band of Filipino mountaineers armed with bolos, who raided a cockpit in Iloilo province, 300 miles south of Manila, according to advices reaching here to-day.

The band, led by Pedro Nava, invaded the cockpit during the progress of a fight. The mountaineers, using bolos, stabbed everybody who approached, while Nava engaged in a hand to hand fight with native policemen. The mountaineers were killed and the natives wounded. All others of the mountaineer's band escaped, pursued by a detachment of constabulary.

WANT to see an interesting letter about Philippine bandits? See top of Want Ad page, this issue.

Continued on Fifth Page.

Greenfield, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. This morning's sleeping car. Golf, tennis, riding, swimming. America's best bath—440.

BRIAND, HAILED AS VICTOR, EXPECTS GERMAN TO YIELD

French and British Premiers Agree Berlin Will Soon Come to Terms.

NO EVASION POSSIBLE

Lloyd George Tells Parliament Germans Will Lose More Trying to Evade.

CALLS SETTLEMENT FAIR

Allies Will Enforce Only Legitimate Claims Within Opponent's Ability to Pay.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, March 10.

Both Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain and Premier Briand of France, voiced the opinion to-night that the Germans would not long continue to balk. Indeed, Premier Briand more than intimated Germany would soon come around with new proposals. After the allied conference here closed to-day, Premier Briand, who is leaving to-day for Paris to-morrow morning, talked for half an hour in high good humor with newspaper correspondents.

It was in connection with the final answer of the Turkish envoys that they would have to consult Mustapha Kemal in Ankara, before they could agree to the final plan by the Allies for a settlement of the Near Eastern questions, that Premier Briand made this statement:

"The situation in the Near East is just the same as that in Germany. The Turks cannot accept the allied decisions without returning home to consult their Parliament. So Dr. Simons, who was here last week, could not flatly accept the Paris offer, favorable as it was and less than the treaty, without consulting home politicians."

Triumph for Briand.

Premier Briand's statement was made after he had listened to a speech by Premier Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons on the London conference and after he had dined there. The proceedings in the House of Commons developed almost into a testimonial service to Premier Briand. It cannot be doubted that the allied conference was a great victory for the French, both in regard to Germany and the Near East.

Premier Briand smilingly received news to-night that Paris was preparing a great demonstration for him when he returns to the French capital to-morrow night. He grinned good humoredly over their report, and acknowledged the great pleasure he had in treating with Premier Lloyd George.

Premier Lloyd George demonstrated to the House of Commons to-day that how heavily the economic sanctions of the Allies weigh on Germany. He declared the Germans would lose 60 per cent. of their exports if they tried to evade payment under the export levy, while if they did not evade these payments the British collections alone would, under the schedule, have raised 400,000,000 German marks a year.

Formal debate on the results of the London conference was postponed until the middle of the month. The House of Commons will then be called upon to vote on the German export levy, which was introduced in the House of Commons to-morrow, but Lloyd George took opportunity to warmly defend the general principles of the decisions.

Will Enforce Claims.

"It was a perfectly fair settlement," he said. "Germany ought to pay. We will only get an agreement with Germany if she knows we will enforce it. Public opinion in Germany does not accept responsibility for the war. If we make it a people who are, that frame of mind. We will never enforce our claims, what one of their statesmen would go into a conference and propose anything! All the Allies mean to do is to get the German people to pay for the war. Germany for reparations within her ability to pay, and until we do that we will never get a settlement."

Discussion of the working of the levy on German goods imported into allied countries, the Premier declared that Great Britain was now importing 160,000,000 worth and that the total of German exports to allied countries represented 55 per cent. of her exports.

"Does any one think Germany would prefer looking at to paying her debts?" he asked. "I believe a settlement will come."

News received here from Germany to-day, both through diplomatic and press channels, hardly bears out the opinion shown by the British and the French Prime Ministers, however, although it was pointed out on their behalf that the most significant feature of the German news to-day, the attack on Dr. Walter Simons by Hugo Stinnes, must be read in the light of the fact that Herr Stinnes is above everything else a hardheaded business man, willing to negotiate if he sees any advantage in doing so.

LABOR M. P. ASKS WHY U. S. WAS NOT ARBITER

Clynes in Commons Assails Lloyd George's Course.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, March 10.—The decisions of the Supreme Council were discussed in the House of Commons to-day. Main topics were the League of Nations, John Robert Clynes, Labor member and former food controller, and Premier Lloyd George. Mr. Clynes in behalf of the Labor Party challenged the Premier's change of attitude in having

Continued on Fifth Page.

Greenfield, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. This morning's sleeping car. Golf, tennis, riding, swimming. America's best bath—440.

Harding Prestige Is Lost on Caswell Laddie Boy

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 10.

NO man, however eminent, can hold the fealty of an Airedale, which is distinctly a one man dog, unless he has time to cultivate said dog. The President of the United States is rapidly losing prestige with the White House pet, Caswell Laddie Boy, and Mr. Wilson Jackson, dark, five feet one inch short and everybody's subordinate, is becoming Laddie's idol.

Now a grateful change has come over the circumstances of Mr. Jackson. When Caswell Laddie Boy was sent to the President it was necessary to assign a guide to him. Pat McKenna, chief doctender and solver of unexpected problems, brought Mr. Jackson and Caswell Laddie Boy together and since March 6 they have been inseparable.

It is feared by thoughtful observers that Caswell Laddie Boy has passed up the President, for to-day, when the President saw the dog, the creature merely wagged his tail.

\$3,500,000 IN RUM LET OUT, 2 INDICTED

Illegal Removal of 167,000 Gallons Is Charged to Federal Custodian.

SALOONIST IS ARRESTED

United States Attorney Says N. Y. Dealers Are Involved and Will Be Exposed.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

TRENTON, March 10.—Edmond J. La Brecque, who has been in charge of a Government bonded warehouse in 110 Front street, Newark, and Oscar C. Friedrich, Jr., owner of a saloon in Newark and a hotel on Staten Island, were indicted yesterday by a Federal Grand Jury, charged with having been concerned in the illegal removal of 167,000 gallons of whiskey from storage.

Friedrich was arrested last night, and is held in the Newark county jail unable to furnish bond of \$50,000. La Brecque had not been arrested up to a late hour to-night, but when he is taken into custody his bail will be fixed at the same amount.

The liquor involved in the La Brecque case has a wholesale value of approximately \$3,500,000, and if sold off a bar would bring close to \$7,000,000, New York liquor dealers, as well as those of New Jersey, are known to be involved in this latest alleged bootlegging scandal, the discovery of which is expected within a few days to lead to a wholesale plot of larger proportions than any yet uncovered, according to Assistant United States Attorney Arrowsmith.

Rumors are afloat in Newark that men well known in political life are involved in the scandal, as well as many of the operators on the so-called whiskey curb market in that city, where certificates are forged and legitimate permits bartered.

A few days ago an inventory of the warehouse made by Department of Justice agents showed the huge shortage, which is said to have been brought about by the use of a large number of forged permits, no record of which was found on the books after a thorough examination. It is also alleged that large quantities of whiskey have been removed from time to time without even the use of permit papers, forged or otherwise.

Under the terms of the warehouse agreement at the request of the prohibition enforcement division of the Government after it had been raided some months ago, at which time one of the contents were seized. He has since appeared to appear in the United States District Court here to-morrow to answer to the indictment.

The whiskey alleged to have been illegally released was fine case and bottled goods and was transported to parts unknown in large closed automobiles. The case was watched for some time, and it is reported that the license numbers issued in New York and New Jersey, together with the names of owners, are in the possession of the United States District Court here.

"Newark has been a clearing house for the illicit liquor traffic," Mr. Arrowsmith declared. "To the best of our knowledge it can be safely stated that many prominent people are involved in this particular case and their exposure is certain."

Indicted for soliciting and receiving bribes, three Government prohibition enforcement agents pleaded not guilty to-day in the United States District Court here, and were held for trial by Judge Redline in bail ranging from \$2,000 to \$25,000.

The indicted men are G. C. McGrath, B. J. McCabe and George S. Ridner, all of whom are said to have been members of the force of Chief McKeown of Philadelphia, having been detailed for special duty in this State.

The three men were indicted jointly for receiving and accepting a bribe of \$25,000 from Samuel Feldman, a liquor dealer of 180 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, on November 30 last. In consideration of the \$25,000 it is alleged the three agents permitted Feldman to retain possession of fifty cases of whiskey seized on his premises during a raid.

How to Find a Better Room

Every day and Sunday there are scores and scores of furnished rooms to let in the Want Ad Section of The Herald. Owing to the Quality-Quantity Circulation of more than 200,000, results are quickly secured from the nicest kind of people. Turn to this section now and read Mr. Irving's letter printed at the top of Want Ad page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

Fitz Roy 6000.

Continued on Ninth Page.

Charles R. O'Connor, State Director of Prohibition, said last night he could not make any definite statement until he had heard from his associates in regard to former Attorney-General Palmer's ruling in favor of 4 per cent. beer to be used for medicinal purposes.

The same reference on the subject did not exist with William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, who issued the following characteristic statement:

"In our judgment Mr. Palmer's ruling is a mistake. It is a mistake which should be corrected as soon as possible."

Continued on Ninth Page.

Continued on Ninth Page.

BANKER STILLMAN AND WIFE EACH SUE TO OBTAIN DIVORCE

National City Bank's Head Begins First Suit, Counter Action Being Filed.

SHROUDED IN SECRECY

Referee Appointed and Argument for \$20,000 Alimony to Be Heard.

GUARDIAN FOR YOUNG SON

Wife Is Grandniece of the Late Bishop Potter—Camp at Three Rivers Named.

Through a motion made in White Plains for the amendment of a complaint in one of the actions, it became known yesterday that James A. Stillman, president of the National City Bank, is suing his wife, who was Miss Anne Urquhart Potter, grandniece of the late Bishop Potter, for a divorce, and that Mrs. Stillman has filed a counter claim.

Every legal move so far made in the proceedings has been enveloped in secrecy, and no one concerned in the double action would admit connection with it yesterday until Justice Joseph Morschauer of the Supreme Court was asked to confirm the reports as he was leaving the court house at White Plains.

Justice Morschauer admitted then that counsel for Mrs. Stillman had made a motion before him in Poughkeepsie, where he was sitting last Saturday, to amend the complaint in her action against her husband, and had applied for counsel fees and alimony. He said that hearing on these motions had been adjourned for a week.

The allegations included in Mr. Stillman's complaint, although none of the details could be obtained, are understood to centre about happenings at the Stillman camp, near Three Rivers, in Quebec. When this action was started still in the general knowledge, it being understood that the suit was to Poughkeepsie because a court rule makes it unnecessary for papers to be filed there until a decision has been reached.

Guardian Named for Son.

Nevertheless, it was reported that Justice Morschauer had appointed Daniel J. Gleason, whose law offices are in Poughkeepsie, as referee in Mr. Stillman's action, and John E. Mack, also of Poughkeepsie, as guardian for Guy Stillman, 2 years old, child of the Stillmans.

After these steps had been taken, it was learned, the application in Mrs. Stillman's behalf was made for alimony of \$10,000 a month and \$5,000 counsel fees. It is hearing upon these applications that Justice Morschauer will conduct to-morrow. It was understood that Mr. Stillman, who inherited a large fortune from his father, who was Mr. Stillman's predecessor as head of the National City Bank, had been paying Mrs. Stillman at the date of \$50,000 a year.

In contesting Mrs. Stillman's alimony request, Mr. Stillman, it is understood, represented that his income, which last year amounted approximately \$300,000, was reduced to a net of \$220,000 by the payment of income and other taxes. He sought to learn the details of the divorce actions were no more successful here than in Poughkeepsie. Delancy Nicol and Cornelius Sullivan, both indicated the reports as counsel for Mr. Stillman, refused even to admit that they represented Mr. Stillman.

Mrs. Stillman was said to be represented by John E. Stanchfield of this city and John F. Brennan of Yonkers, but neither of these lawyers nor any one in their offices would discuss the matter in any way.

Mr. Mack was found in Poughkeepsie by a New York Herald reporter, but he refused to admit he had ever heard of the case.

Potential Hills House Closed.

Mr. Gleason was not at his office in Poughkeepsie, and at his home in Millerton it also was said he was not there. The Stillman country place at Poughkeepsie last night employees of the estate said that neither Mr. nor Mrs. Stillman was there and that the house was closed. Early in the afternoon it was said at the National City Bank that Mr. Stillman had left for the day.

Mr. Stillman is one of the youngest presidents of the large banks of New York City. He was elected chairman of the bank's board of directors on April 2, 1918, a short time after the death of his father. He had entered the law profession in 1919, upon the resignation of Frank A. Vanderlip.

Mrs. Stillman was a daughter of Mrs. James Brown Potter, the actress, and before her marriage was known as "Fifi." Mrs. Stillman and her mother were not much together after Mrs. Potter was divorced from James Brown Potter, until about ten years ago. Mrs. Potter was a prominent figure in society in this city for many years, but she was gradually eclipsed by her daughter. She appeared for several seasons as a co-star with Kylie Believ.

ROADS' PAYROLLS SWOLLEN \$2,366,000,000 IN SIX YEARS

ON July 20, 1920, the United States Railroad Labor Board added \$606,500,000 to the payrolls of this country by awarding wage increases amounting to about 22 per cent. The plan of the railroad executives is to lop from these payrolls now approximately one dollar a day for every employee from presidents and chairmen of directorates down.

During 1916 and 1917 wage increases were granted to railroad workers approximating \$350,000,000. During the eighteen months of Federal control wage increases amounting to \$1,050,000,000 were granted by the United States Railroad Administration. In 1914 the average annual wage of the railroad worker was \$814; in 1915 it had grown to \$834; it became \$1,004 in 1917 and \$1,587 in 1919. To-day it is \$1,900.

The payroll of all the roads in the United States has expanded from \$1,134,000,000 in 1915 to \$3,500,000,000 to-day. The increases granted by the Labor Board last July, which the roads now propose to abolish, raised the pay of clerks and freight handlers 25 per cent.; maintenance of way employees, 25 per cent.; engineers and trainmen, 23 per cent.; shopmen, 19 1/2 per cent., and station employees, 23 1/2 per cent.

The regular hourly pay of those employees of the New York Central who are now notified that these rates are to be cut follows:

Clerks, 56 cents to \$1.11; maintenance of way employees, 68 to 92 1/2 cents; boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, electric workers, moulders, cupola tenders, signal department mechanics and core makers, 85 cents minimum; carmen, 80 cents minimum; linemen, 81 cents minimum.

ROADS' PAYROLLS SWOLLEN \$2,366,000,000 IN SIX YEARS

ON July 20, 1920, the United States Railroad Labor Board added \$606,500,000 to the payrolls of this country by awarding wage increases amounting to about 22 per cent. The plan of the railroad executives is to lop from these payrolls now approximately one dollar a day for every employee from presidents and chairmen of directorates down.

During 1916 and 1917 wage increases were granted to railroad workers approximating \$350,000,000. During the eighteen months of Federal control wage increases amounting to \$1,050,000,000 were granted by the United States Railroad Administration. In 1914 the average annual wage of the railroad worker was \$814; in 1915 it had grown to \$834; it became \$1,004 in 1917 and \$1,587 in 1919. To-day it is \$1,900.

The payroll of all the roads in the United States has expanded from \$1,134,000,000 in 1915 to \$3,500,000,000 to-day. The increases granted by the Labor Board last July, which the roads now propose to abolish, raised the pay of clerks and freight handlers 25 per cent.; maintenance of way employees, 25 per cent.; engineers and trainmen, 23 per cent.; shopmen, 19 1/2 per cent., and station employees, 23 1/2 per cent.

The regular hourly pay of those employees of the New York Central who are now notified that these rates are to be cut follows:

Clerks, 56 cents to \$1.11; maintenance of way employees, 68 to 92 1/2 cents; boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, electric workers, moulders, cupola tenders, signal department mechanics and core makers, 85 cents minimum; carmen, 80 cents minimum; linemen, 81 cents minimum.

U. S. DEPARTMENTS IN DRY LAW TANGLE

President Harding Probably Will Be Called Upon to Set Conflict at Rest.

TREASURY IS CONFUSED

Rulings of Woman Assistant of Palmer Cause Clash in Justice Department.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 10.

President Harding probably will be called upon to iron out entanglements and conflicts besetting prohibition enforcement in the United States. The Treasury Department and the Department of Justice are clearly at odds through the activity of the Democratic Administration and Democratic holdovers.

The latest flare up, the opinion by Attorney General Palmer saying physicians may prescribe beer or any liquor for patients and that the prohibition office cannot limit them, has brought a crisis that makes necessary a general review and coordination of the work.

</